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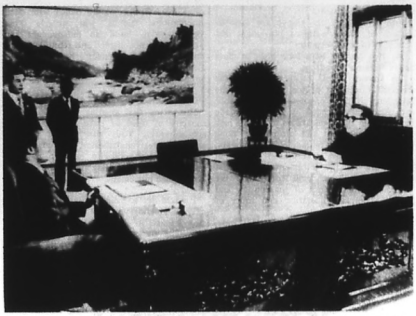
S-S Summit Urged As Congo, Upper Volta Leaders Visit DPRK On Semi-War Alert



President Kim Il Sung and Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on March 12 held a tete-a-tete talk in Pyongyang. Korea and the Congo on March 15 published a joint communique in Pyongyang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung on March 13 met with Upper Voltese Prime Minister Thoms Sankara who visited Korea at the invitation of the DPRK Government. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Two non-aligned countries in Asia and Africa called for a convocation of South-South Summit Conference as an active step to strengthen cooperation among the developing countries and establish a new international economic order.

A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of the Congo (PRC) published on March 15 in Pyongyang said, "... the two sides considered it important to convene a South-South Summit Conference." (See page 7)

"The convocation of a South-South Summit Conference will be a way for non-aligned and developing countries to adopt concrete measures for strengthening South-South cooperation and promoting establishment of a new international economic order," stressed the joint communique.

The Congolese President's March 12-15 visit to Korea successfully ended with the publication of the DPRK-PRC joint communique.

Mr. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, paid an official visit to Korea at the invitation of the DPRK President.

Mr. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who is also the President of the PRC and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, flew to Pyongyang straight after attending the 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi.

At the March 7-12 New Delhi Summit Conference, greater attention was paid to economic issues, including a comprehensive reform of the international monetary sys-

(Continued on page 8)

The day after the Congolese President arrived in Pyongyang, another guest from a non-aligned country in Africa visited the DPRK.

A delegation of the People's Salvation Council and Government of the Republic of Upper Volta led by Prime Minister Thomas Sankara arrived in the DPRK capital of Pyongyang on March 13 upon the invitation of the DPRK Government.

The Prime Minister of Upper Volta also attended the New Delhi Summit Conference.

He was one of the heads of the delegations who mentioned something about Korea's reunification question.

In his speech at the non-aligned meeting, the Upper Voltese Prime Minister said the non-aligned movement should give substantial support to the Korean people in their 30 odd year long struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country after making foreign troops withdraw from their land.

President Kim Il Sung called his visit to Korea straight from the recent New Delhi meeting "an important event in the development of friendly relations between our two peoples."

His remark came in a speech made by the Korean leader at a banquet he arranged on the evening of March 13 in honour of the delegation from Upper Volta. (See page 3)

Calling the non-aligned movement "a firm bond which links and unites these people," President Kim Il Sung stated, "the non-aligned and developing countries are now confronted with an urgent task of freeing themselves as soon as possible from the fetters of hunger, poverty and diseases, aftereffects of the colonial rule, and of achieving economic independence."

The DPRK President stressed the need to establish a new international economic order based on independence and equality and to discuss that question "at a summit level."

He was optimistic about the prob-

(Continued on page 8)

Third World Leaders Support Korea's Reunification

Leaders of Third World countries have expressed their full support to Pyongyang's strenuous efforts to reunify the divided Peninsula in an independent and peaceful manner.

Their support was expressed in speeches made by them at the recent New Delhi Non-Aligned Summit Conference and in talks with DPRK ambassadors to their respective countries. (See details on page 6)

They called for withdrawal of all foreign troops and military bases from south Korea and an immediate end to the largest joint military exercise "Team Spirit 83" which made the DPRK declare "a semi-war alert".

Benin President Mathieu Kerekou said in his speech at the summit conference that only when the foreign troops are withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula is it possible to remove tensions, prevent dangerous provocations and for the courageous Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He called for an immediate stop of the massive military exercises on the Korean Peninsula for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos noted that a tense situation has been created in Korea by the imperialists' military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is a challenge to the policy of peaceful reunification of Korea, he said.

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad emphatically supported the stand of the DPRK for reunification of the country peacefully without foreign interference in accordance with the north-south joint statement.

Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana told the DPRK Ambassador to his country, "I fully support the self-defensive measure taken by the DPRK to cope with this and firmly believe that the Korean people will win in their just struggle," reported the KCNA on Feb. 21.

Iranian President Seyed Ali Kha Menei in his Feb. 21 talks with the newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Iran, charged the United States with knocking into shape a triangular military alliance with Japan and south Korea.

Seoul Students Stage Anti-Chon Demonstration

Compiled from Wire Services

Students of Seoul's private Dongguk University on March 7 staged on-campus demonstration in protest against the military junta led by Chon Du Hwan.

This is the first anti-Chon demonstration since the new school term began early this month.

At lunch hour that day, when a student named Kim Yun Ung (his age and major unknown) scattered anti-"government" handbills on the campus calling for a demonstration, hundreds of students responded to his call.

On March 11, police arrested Kim on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

Non-Aligned States Should Implement New Delhi Resolutions

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at a grand banquet he had arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on Mar. 12 in honor of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, President and Head of State of the People's Republic of the Congo, on a state visit to the DPRK.
Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso,
Guests from the Congo,
Comrades and friends,

Today our people are very pleased to meet you esteemed Comrade President, the good-will envoy of the Congolese people.

On behalf of our Party, the Government of the Republic, the Korean people and on my own, I would like to warmly welcome you Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, President and Head of State of the People's Republic of the Congo, and your entourage.

You Comrade President, a close friend of ours, have come to our country straight from the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference.

This is an expression of your exceptionally deep trust in and friendly feelings toward us and a clear proof of the excellent relations of friendship existing between the Korean and Congolese peoples.

I am really pleased to have an opportunity to hear from you about the New Delhi summit conference and exchange opinions with you on matters of common concern.

The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference powerfully demonstrated once more the united might of the non-aligned movement, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time, and greatly contributed to upholding its fundamental principles and unique characteristics and to developing and strengthening this movement.

The summit conference adopted effective measures to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security in the tense situation prevailing in different parts of the world, guarantee *chajusong* (independence) of non-aligned countries and establish a new fair international economic order through south-south cooperation.

Many state leaders responsible to the world got together, excellently performed the heavy duty they assume before the times and mankind in the spirit of unity and cooperation and closed the conference with success. We heartily hail this.

I had hoped to attend the summit conference and meet and exchange views with you and leaders of many other countries and make joint efforts to realize the noble purpose and idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

To our regret, however, this hope was not realised because of the critical situation created in our country by the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Even at this very moment, too, the U.S. imperialists are staging frantic war exercises against the northern half of our Republic and bringing the situation of our country to the brink of war, while hastening to set up a tripartite military alliance system of the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppets.

Your visit to our country at this moment is a great support and encouragement to our people.

The U.S.-led imperialists are creating the danger of war not only on the Korean Peninsula but also in all parts of the world including the Middle East, Southern Africa, Central and South Americas and Europe.

In Southern Africa the imperialists are instigating the South African racists to obstruct viciously the independence of Namibia, suppress the liberation struggle of the South African people and intensify the invasion, subversive manoeuvres and sabotages against the neighboring frontline states.

By their united efforts the non-aligned countries should check and frustrate the criminal moves of the imperialists and thwart their aggressive designs.

Both Korea and the Congo are member nations of the non-aligned movement and struggling to build socialism.

Our two peoples have long been in close ties of fraternal friendship.

The Korean people highly appreciate the fraternal Congolese people who under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labor and Government headed by you, have made big strides in their endeavours to build a new Congo, independent and prosperous, along the road paved by Comrade Marien Ngouabi.

We heartily wish you greater success in your work for the fulfilment of the first five-year plan which will consolidate the economic independence of the country and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

From their unshakable anti-imperialist independent stand, the Congolese Party of Labour and Government always recognise the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole legitimate state of the Korean nation and extend active support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

At the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference, too, the Congolese delegation paid deep attention to the Korean question and worked hard in support of our people's cause of making all foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I express deep thanks for this to you respected Comrade President and the Party, Government and people of the Congo.

At the moment we deem it necessary for the non-aligned countries to exert all efforts to implement the resolutions including those on the Korean question and the Southern African question adopted at the New Delhi summit conference. The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, firmly joining hands with their international friends, will struggle more vigorously to build an independent and peace-loving, non-aligned and reunified Korea and build an independent, new world free from all manner of foreign domination or subjugation.

Dear Comrade President,

This is my first meeting with you in the capacity of head of state, but we are old acquaintances. Your visit to our country will be a great contribution to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and to expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

I would like to take this amicable opportunity of meeting you, my old friend, to propose a toast,

To the fraternal friendship and solidarity between Korean and Congolese peoples,

To the development and prosperity of the People's Republic of the Congo,

To the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement,

To the unity of the world's people advocating *chajusong*,

To the health of you respected Comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso,

To the health of the guests from the Congo and

To the health of the comrades and friends present here.

Need to Undertake More Effective S-S Cooperation As Agreed at NAM Summit

Speech of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso

Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor and President of the People's Republic of the Congo, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged on Feb. 12 in his honor by President Kim Il Sung.
Follows the full text of his speech:

Most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people,
Comrades and friends,

Since our arrival in Pyongyang, the capital of your beautiful country, this morning, we have been an object of warm and enthusiastic welcome. This atmosphere of general joy is a clear manifestation of our friendly relations forged long before, and all the peoples of Korea and the Congo are rejoiced at this.

We live in a century of great rapprochement of peoples based on friendship, solidarity and mutual respect. The reasons are numerous: The common struggle against imperialism, the struggle for national construction and the advent of a society free from exploitation of man by man.

Comrade President,

I would like to convey to you and to the entire Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fraternal and warm greetings of the Congolese people, their Party and their Government.

I take this opportunity to express my most heartfelt thanks to you for your kind invitation extended me and warmest welcome reserved for us. Your meticulous care shown to us is an important token of the time-honored hospitality characterizing the Korean people.

We have come from the Congo to express our solidarity with the Korean people, exchange with their leaders experiences of the two countries and strengthen through this our relations of friendship and cooperation so necessary in the contemporary world.

The Congolese people, as you know, have always expressed unstinted support to the just cause of the Korean people guided by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. The Korean people's struggle to defend the north, liberate the south and reunify the country by peaceful means is a just cause. It has enjoyed and will always enjoy great support.

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

We attended the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi. This conference was attended by many countries of the south. The general trend of our time is the struggle for the consolidation of political independence, economic liberation of our countries and south-south cooperation.

In their speeches at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference, many delegates unanimously condemned the present world economic order and stressed the need to take concrete actions for more effective south-south cooperation. They condemned misdeeds of imperialism everywhere in the world and supported the struggle of the peoples of Korea, Palestine, Namibia, South Africa, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Cuba, etc.

Dear comrades,

In Africa, as you know, the situation is very tense notably in the southern part. The South African racist regime, with the zealous support of imperialism, continue occupying Namibia and is trying to keep the black people under the odious and abominable regime of exploitation and apartheid. We are deeply grateful for your consistent and active support to the just cause of the Namibian and South African peoples.

Comrade President,

My visit to Korea is aimed at strengthening and promoting all the relations existing between our two countries. The Congolese people united around the Congolese Party of Labor are bringing to a new plane their relations with other peoples, particulary with the peoples of the south hemisphere.

We consider it to be a fundamental demand to strengthen the relations of solidarity and friendship with other countries, while making all efforts to carry out the first five-year plan covering the period 1982-1986, the purpose of which is to lay the foundations of an independent national economy. The Congolese-Korean cooperation is not new. We hope, on the occasion of my current visit, to promote such cooperation and concretely examine possible problems.

With this conviction, I invite you to raise your glasses;

To the good health and long life of respected Comrade Kim Il Sung;

To the health and prosperity of the fraternal Korean people;

To the health of all of you present here; and

To the Congolese-Korean friendship and solidarity.

Thank you.

Appreciate Your Visit as Patent Proof of Unity, Solidarity

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at a grand banquet he had arranged on the evening of Mar. 13 in honour of the delegation of the People's Salvation Council and government of the Republic of Upper Volta headed by Prime Minister Thomas Sankara on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister Thomas Sankara, guests from Upper Volta, Comrades and friends,

Very pleased to meet Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister Thomas Sankara in Pyongyang today, I would like on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, to warmly welcome the delegation of the People's Salvation Council and government of the Republic of Upper Volta headed by Your Excellency Prime Minister on your visit to our country.

You attended the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries shortly after the formation of the People's Salvation Council in Upper Volta and your assumption of the important post of prime minister and came to our country straight from the conference. This marks an important event in the development of friendly relations between our two peoples.

We were greatly moved by your deep trust in our people and your feelings of solidarity towards them.

The Korean people are keenly interested in the new start made by the Upper Voltese people some time ago for the independent development of the country and the stability of people's livelihood under the leadership of the People's Salvation Council and Government.

All the progressive policies adopted by the People's Salvation Council and governemnt of Upper Volta enjoy widespread support among your people and vigorously arouse them to the struggle for the building of a new life.

Recognizing your road as a just one which accords with the contemporary trend to *chajusong* (independence), we express firm solidarity with your cause.

Today the African continent is changing into an independent new continent opposing all manner of foreign domination and subjugation and striving to build a new life.

Because of their same lots in the past and common interests at present, the peoples of the new-emerging countries are united on the same front of the struggle against imperialism and for independence.

The non-aligned movement is a firm bond which links and unites these peoples.

Heads of state and government who attended the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference have come one after another to our country where an extremely tense situation has been created due to the U.S. imperialists' moves to provoke a new war. This is a patent proof of the unity and militant solidarity between the world's progressive people who are following the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

I would like to express deep thanks to Your Excellency Prime Minister for the great efforts you made at the New Delhi Summit Conference in support of our people's cause of making the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The non-aligned and developing countries are now confronted with an urgent task of freeing themselves as soon as possible from the fetters of hunger, poverty and diseases, aftereffects of the colonial rule, and achieving economic independence.

To attain this common goal, the non-aligned countries must vigorously struggle to defend peace in opposition to war and intensify, at the same time, the struggle to destroy the old international economic order and accelerate the setup of a new one based on independence and equality.

In establishing a new international economic order, we consider it important above all to set up a new order in economic relations between non-aligned developing countries and deem it necessary to ripen the conditions to discuss this question at a summit level.

If the non-aligned and developing countries intensify economic and technological cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs under the slogan of collective self-reliance, they will be able to build an independent national economy and, furthermore, succeed in defeating the imperialists' manoeuvres to maintain the old international economic order.

As in the past, so in the future, too, the Government of our Republic will actively struggle to defend peace and security against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and make the whole world independent in firm unity with the non-aligned and new-emerging countries.

Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister,

Visit and contact between the leaders of friendly countries are of great significance in deepening mutual understanding and cementing friendship and solidarity among peoples.

Your Excellency Prime Minister's visit to our country is an encouragement to the Korean people and an important contribution to strengthening solidarity of the non-aligned movement.

Happy to meet Your Excellency Prime Minister, the goodwill envoy of the Upper Voltese people, and make close friends with you, I propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Upper Volta,

to the prosperity of the Republic of Upper Volta,

to the solidarity of the world people who advocate *chajusong*,

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister Thomas Sankara,

To the health of the guests from Upper Volta and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Urge Earliest Foreign Troop Withdrawal From S. Korea

Speech of Premier Thomas Sankara

Prime Minister Thomas Sankara made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on March 13 evening in honour of the delegation of the People's Salvation Council and government of the Republic of Upper Volta on an official goodwill visit to DPRK.

Follows the full text of his speech:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Excellencies, mesdames and messieurs, First of all, I would like to extend greetings to President Kim Il Sung, the leader respected and loved not only by the Korean people but also by all people who recognize him as an experienced leader of the independence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I would like to congratulate you the great strategist, with respect and admiration, on the great victories achieved in the struggle for the country's reunification.

I express again our deep sympathy with the ideal for which you, a great person uniting people, are constantly struggling with conviction and perseverance.

I praise the justness of the *juche* idea, the idea of you, and outstanding politician.

The consistent, correct application of this idea has placed Korea today among the dignified and prosperous countries.

The People's Salvation Council leading Upper Volta from November 7, 1982, attaches great importance to my current visit to your beautiful country. This visit is an expression of the desire to strengthen the relations between us.

What is more natural than consolidating cooperation between us through friendship visits:

You have invited us to this grand banquet and personally attended it and your people accorded us grandiose and extremely warm welcome which is ample and eloquent proof of the excellent relations between us.

Members of the delegation accompanying me and myself have been deeply moved by the kind speech you have just made about us and our country.

We heard your speech with deepest attention and have become more convinced that your sincere sentiments clearly show your exceptional solicitude for the Upper Voltese people.

The visit to Korea which we began today has ushered in a new era in strengthening friendship and cooperation between us.

Excellency,

The peoples of Upper Volta and Korea have the similar past in which they were subjected to foreign domination.

The history of your very beautiful country really teaches us that you led the struggle against the foreign aggressors for over 20 years.

You organised and waged the courageous struggle in all parts of the country on the basis of the rights of each nation to have its proper identity and freely hew out its destiny.

Infringement upon dignity and subjugation can be tolerated by no people.

Through this struggle you defeated the vicious forces exploiting the Korean nation.

You led this struggle to victory, which made Korea take the road of progress with the *juche* idea.

You have also wisely led the industrial revolution, agricultural revolution and cultural revolution, which are today bearing fruits.

In fact, it is widely known to the world that under your wise leadership the Korean people have accomplished extraordinary progress in all sectors of economy and socialist construction.

The industry of your country is prospering on a high level of development in the world.

The agricultural revolution of your country is the basis of considerable growth of agricultural production, because the peasants are benefited by the new methods of cultivation and irrigation.

The cultural revolution has also been carried on with success which is beneficial to the entire Korean people.

In your country the cultural benefits do not go only to a few elites to the detriment of the majority on people.

In other words, a culture serving people has been created in your country.

Excellency Mr. President and great leader,

All these feats performed by you personally will be immortal.

The liberation struggle led by you to victory serves as an example for all the oppressed peoples.

After all, the struggle against colonialism is permanent, because the imperialists would never disarm themselves of their own accord: they have various faces.

Your people could achieve victory only by placing firm confidence in your revolutionary leadership and adhering to a resolute stand.

We are convinced that your people will win an inevitable, total victory in the future.

Mr. President and great leader,

Upper Volta is particularly interested in the solution of the Korean question, because the Korean question not only holds an important place in the international relations but also is related to the future of a people: the Korean people.

The Korean people desire peace because peace alone gives hope for the reunification of the country.

The reunification of the country is the deepest and noblest aspiration of the Korean people.

The reunification is indispensable for permitting your country to represent its legitimate place among nations.

It is ineluctable because history teaches us that a people fighting for freedom and sovereignty are firmly convinced of victory.

That is why Upper Volta fully supports all the possible initiatives for a proper solution of the reunification question through dialogue and negotiation.

Accordingly, we call upon foreign powers which keep their troops stationed in the land of Korea to withdraw their military bases so that the Korean people may freely decide their destiny by themselves.

Excellency Mr. President and great leader,

Honorable guests,

The Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New Delhi with a success despite all sorts of obstructionist machinations of the imperialists.

This is a shining victory.

This is a reflection of the will of the member nations to maintain this movement which is an instrument in the struggle for awakening the Third World countries. The non-aligned movement constitutes, without doubt, a great force for all the member nations of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe which exert great influence on the development of the international relations and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The movement also exists as an irresistible trend of our era propelling the world's people to consolidate their independence.

In effect, hundreds of millions of African, Asian and Latin American peoples intend to carve out their destinies by themselves; they are courageously turning out to the liberation struggle and to the struggle to free themselves from exploitation.

Since Nov. 7, 1982, the Upper Voltese people, standing on the side of other peoples subjected to domination, have been waging the struggle to fully control the national wealth for national identity, dignity and development of economy which guarantees welfare.

The ultimate goal of this can be achieved only by liberating the whole of Africa through restoration of territories still under colonial yoke including Namibia under the old system of apartheid.

Apartheid, racism and Zionism are targets to be liquidated by us by every conceivable means and method.

(Continued on Page 7)

60th Anniv. of "1,000-Ri Long Trip for Learning" Commemorated in Pyongyang

The 11-year-old Kim Il Sung walking the "1,000-ri long trip for learning"

1,000-Ri Long Trip for Learning

The despotic colonial military rule of the Japanese aggressors further aggravated the national and class contradictions in Korea and increased the anti-Japanese sentiments of the people, finally triggering a nationwide anti-Japanese resistance on March 1, 1919.

The flames of the March First Popular Uprising burst in Pyongyang, Seoul and many other parts of Korea, even spreading overseas. Insurgents clashed head-on with the Japanese police and fought them resolutely, chanting slogans aloud, "Japanese nationals and troops, go home! ", "Long live the independence of Korea! "

When the storm of anti-Japanese uprising subsided, dark, gloomy days returned. One day, young Kim Il Sung met his father Mr. Kim Hong Jik, who had come back unexpectedly (Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was released from Pyongyang Prison around that time, but he left home again and was going to faraway Junggangjin.) Determined to embark on the long road of struggle, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik wanted to take his family along. Young Kim Il Sung, then an eight-year-old boy, took the stormy journey to the strange north with the family, leaving behind his dear native place where he had spent his boyhood full of dreams.

After a brief period at Junggangjin, his family moved to Linchiang, Tunghua Province of China by crossing the Amrok River, and from there to Pataokou, Changpai county, where he entered primary school.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who had been thinking deeply about the future of his child, discussed it with his wife and decided to send young Kim Il Sung back to Korea.

Behind his decision lay a deep motive—the belief that his son must learn more about his own country. The father thought that his son should see with his own eyes the tragic state of his fatherland trodden underfoot by the military boots of the Japanese aggressors, and see firsthand the miserable life of his fellow countrymen so that his son would develop his own thinking and nurture a strong fighting will. This, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik thought, would be the best "school" for this son who was destined to assume the noble task of saving the country.

On young Kim Il Sung's departure, his father said: "One should, first of all, know well about the actual condition of one's own country . . . One learns about others' things to improve one's own and make it more beautiful."

On the cold early morning of Mar. 16, 1923, young Kim Il Sung, then 11 years old, left the ferryboat moorage at Pataokou, bidding farewell to his parents and his younger brothers who had come to see him off. In his bosom he carried money for the journey and a map showing the way to Chilgol. The map, drawn by his father, showed in detail not only the way but also the places where he was to stop over at night. It also carried instructions to remind him to send telegrams home when he arrived at Kanggye and at Pyongyang.

After crossing the border into Korea, he passed through Popyong, Huchang and Kanggye, over the snow-covered mountains and steep hills on his long trip to Pyongyang. He had to walk through wild beast areas of the northern mountains where a trip alone, even by an adult, was dangerous, following mountain paths where there was no transportation in winter. Some days he walked more than 10 kilometers of mountain paths through uninhabited regions. It would be an impossible expedition without courage and perseverance.

Travellers he met on the way were surprised at his lone trip, some of whom had left their native places in the fatherland to wander. Believing rumours that Manchuria was a comfortable place to live, some had left their homes, with just a small bundle of belongings on their backs, children with parents, white-haired old men trudging with the help of a stick, desperately trying to save what little life was left . . . . Such scenes came as a great sorrow and anguish to him. It seemed as though all Korea were looking for a helping hand, deep in agony, and a fiery anger burned in his heart, realizing that the aggressors must be defeated by all means.

At inns by the road he spent some nights with wandering travellers, listening to them recount their sorrow-stricken stories. At such times he painfully remembered his father's words: "People deprived of their fatherland are worse than the dog of a family having a funeral."

In the inclement winter weather, he safely reached the home of his grandfather at Mangyongdae–13 days after leaving Manchuria, overcoming a long, difficult journey (about over 482 kilometres from Pataokou to Mangyongdae) of many bitter memories.

A grand central meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the "one thousand ri (about 482 kilometres) long trip for learning" made personally by President Kim Il Sung was held at the February 8 House of Culture on March 15.

Present there were Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central People's Committee; So Yun Sok, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Yun Gi Bok, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Kim Si Hak, Choe Tae Bok and other personages concerned; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and school youth and children and functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth in Pyongyang.

Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, made a report.

The "one thousand ri long trip for learning" which President Kim Il Sung made from Pataokou to Mangyongdae, leaving imperishable footprints at the age of 11, 60 years ago, was a glorious road bringing the dawn of new history to our people and a brilliant path directly linked with the road of the proud struggle for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche, he stressed.

The reporter said:

The "one thousand ri long trip for learning" was indeed a glorious road which could be made only by the great leader, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, who acquired staunch revolutionary traits, undergoing all sorts of sufferings with his parents from his childhood and ripened a far-reaching plan for the future of the country and revolution, upholding the lofty idea of "Chiwon (aim high)" of his father Kim Hyong Jik.

After having experienced the dark reality of the homeland and nursed the lofty idea of revolution the great leader left Mangyongdae again in January 1925 to make a "one thousand ri long trip for restoration," the reporter noted.

Noting that the "one thousand ri long trip for learning" made by President Kim Il Sung was a road directly linked with the glorious path along which he defeated the vicious Japanese imperialists, liberated the country and ushered in a new era of national prosperity and development in this land, the reporter stressed: This road made our revolution unswervingly advance toward shining victory and glory.

Today the "one thousand ri long trip for learning" is of weighty importance in educating our people, school youth and children to carry forward to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of Juche started by President Kim Il Sung under the wise leadership of the glorious Party centre, the reporter noted, and said:

Under the energetic guidance of our Party which initiated the excursion march along the course of "one thousand ri long trip for learning" and tirelessly directed this work. The movement for learning from the glorious childhood and youth of the great leader has been constantly developed on to a high stage among all members of the rising generation of our country. In this course they are stoutly growing up as reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of Juche.

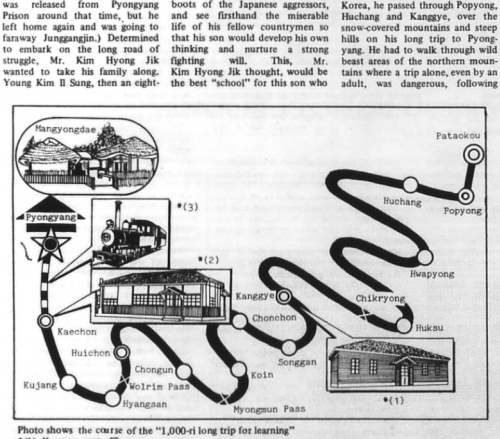
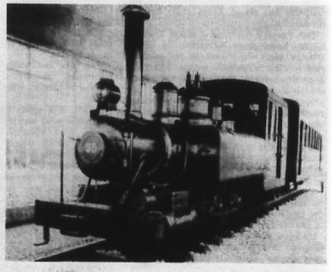


Photo shows the course of the "1,000-ri long trip for learning"
*(1) Kanggye post office
Young Kim Il Sung sent a first telegram to his father that he safely arrived at Kanggye.
*(2) Kaechon Station
*(3) "Paek-Paegi steam locomotive"
Young Kim Il Sung got aboard "Paek-Paegi locomotive" at Kaechon and went to Sinanju. He changed at Sinanju to another train for Pyongyang.
When he arrived at Pyongyang, he sent a second telegram to his father.



"Paek-Paegi steam locomotive"
Young Kim Il Sung got aboard at Kaechon Station

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (25)

VII. Foreign Trade

(2) Nationalization of Foreign Trade

(Continued from the previous issue)

The August 15 liberation brought to north Korea an essential transformation of its social and economic system. The newly-established people's state power carried out in a short term the tasks of an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and set about the tasks for transition to socialism.

During a period from the post liberation days to the early days of the transitional period, people's state power made efforts to establish a unitary foreign trade system under state control, so that the undivided sway of socialist relations of production might be realized in foreign trade, too.

Three measures were taken.

Firstly, the "Law of Nationalization of Industries" was proclaimed in August 1946, and the trading offices, export and import goods and harbour facilities, monopolized by the imperialist forces until then, were nationalized.

Secondly, a system of guidance by the central state organ was established and the state came to control directly goods exchange with foreign countries by consumer co-operatives and foreign trade with the opposite sides of the border rivers (River Tuman and River Amrok) operated by local people's committees in the border areas.

Thirdly, people's state power made use of small-scale private foreign trade for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy and for the construction of socialism and improvement of people's livelihood, while the people's state power limited private foreign trade and changed it step by step into socialist trade.

People's state power adopted Cabinet decision No. 88, the "decision of the approval of private foreign trade," and set up an approval system for private foreign trade to control unlawful acts in foreign trade. At the same time, people's power set up a state organ to deal specially with trade affairs with capitalist countries and permitted private foreign trade in the name of that organ.

Government control on foreign trade was carried out by the Trade Committee directly under the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, the Commerce Bureau of the North Korean People's Committee and the Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At a session of the Supreme People's Assembly held in 1948, the Government of the DPRK decided that foreign trade should be carried out by the state or under state control (Article No. 5 of the former Constitution of the DPRK) and legally strengthened the state control and guidance system of foreign trade.

During the period of peaceful construction, foreign trade developed at a high tempo and the total sum of foreign trade in 1949 marked a 17-fold increase over 1946.

During the Korean War, private foreign trade became practically impossible and all kinds of foreign trade were carried out by the state. The DPRK Government, on the basis of a war-time foreign trade system, met the demand of strategic materials and carried out its foreign trade policy to consolidate international solidarity with other nations of the world. For this purpose, the relative independence of the Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce was strengthened in 1952, and at the end of that year, trade corporations were organized. In 1953, the fourth general meeting of the Cabinet took steps to strengthen the functions of the Foreign Currencies Acquisition Committee.

(3) Foreign Trade in Periods of Post-War Rehabilitation and Five-Year Plan

The task of the Three-Year Plan for post-war rehabilitation was, firstly, to develop export resources and expand export to earn foreign currencies, secondly, to import machinery and resources demanded urgently to accomplish the basic policy of post-war economic construction and, thirdly, to reinforce economic co-operation with socialist countries.

Foreign trade in those periods was limited in as much as it was only with socialist countries including the USSR. The Soviet Union had been a trade partner since 1946 and in January 1954, an agreement on commodity exchange and payment was concluded between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. An economic and cultural agreement with China was reached in October 1953, while trade agreement with East European countries were concluded in March 1956. During the Three-Year Plan, when the import of a quantity of various materials was essential for post-war rehabilitation, needless to say, the co-operative relations, trade and economic, with the socialist countries, played a big role. On the other hand, trade with capitalist countries such as Britain, France, Holland, etc. started step by step; trade with Japan via China began in June 1956.

Thus, during the Three-Year Plan, foreign trade was rapidly reconstructed and developed, the total foreign trade turnover in 1957 attained a 117.8 per cent growth against 1946 and a 330 per cent advance as against 1953.

In the Five-Year Plan (1957–1960), of which the purpose was to found basis for socialist industrialization, the function of the foreign trade sector was speedily raised: Import of many kinds of machines, equipment and material, raw material and technique was increased in volume and urgently needed was the acquisition of foreign currencies through expanded export–export due to independent capacity and reduction of free aid from other countries.

Under such conditions, the Government of the DPRK put forward the following steps as tasks of the foreign trade sector.

1. To mobilize export resources generally and expand and improve the assortment of export items,

2. To develop trade relations with newly-emerging countries as well as with socialist countries.

Especially, the general meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in 1959 suggested that the country constantly develop foreign trade in order to diversify the national economy on the basis of a strengthened independent national economy.

The concrete measures for the development of foreign trade, advanced at the general meeting included:

1. A national campaign for export expansion,

2. Specialization of the production of export goods and improvement of the quality, standards and packing of export goods,

3. Reinforcement of an indent system for import goods and of orderly import,

4. The strengthening of the functions of trade organs and improvement of the responsibility and business capability of trade personnel.

Following the decisions of the general meeting, in September 1958, the Ministry of Foreign Trade was separated from and became independent of the Ministry of Commerce, and the Foreign Trade Bank was established on Nov. 3, 1959.

During the period, the foreign trade of the DPRK took long strides.

Its total import and export marked a rapid increase; a 4.67-fold increase in 1953 over 1959 and a 4.4-fold gain in 1960, with export marking a 4.91-fold advance in 1960 over 1953 and import a 3.96-fold increase.

The composition of export goods was also improved; the ratio of minerals was remarkably reduced, while that of manufactured goods was increased. Especially the DPRK started to export machines and tools, for which the domestic demand had been met only by import until then.

The composition of import goods was also changed; the import of machines, chemicals, construction materials and paper products was decreased. This showed progress in the construction of an independent national economy.

Along with this, the trade partners, numbering only several until around 1956, rose to 40-odd countries in 1960. In addition to socialist states, government-to-government trade agreements were concluded with other countries including India, Indonesia, Burma, Sri Lanka and so on. Private trade agreements were also concluded with developed capitalist countries, including Japan, West Germany, Britain, Italy, etc.

(4) Foreign Trade After First Seven-Year Plan

In order to carry out the First Seven-Year Plan (1960–1970), it was essential to import mechanical facilities and industrial raw materials including oil, coke, crude rubber and it was desirable to expand export for this purpose.

The main tasks of foreign trade in the First Seven-Year Plan were:

(1) To fully meet increasing demand for foreign currencies,

(2) To expand the partners of foreign trade.

Especially it was emphasized to hold fast to the principle of independence in foreign trade, that is, to establish a foreign trade policy contributing to the construction of an independent national economy.

In those periods, the revisionists strongly opposed the independent national economy plan of the DPRK. They slandered the independent national economy of the DPRK as an autarchy or "a closed economy," while insisting on "specialization" and "co-operativization" of production among socialist states in consideration of the "natural conditions" and "historical backgrounds" of respective countries. From the standpoint of "specialization," they insisted on determining the domestic production structure of a country corresponding with a foreign trade structure within the socialist system. In short, they argued that it was of no use for small countries like the DPRK to produce machines, tractors, etc. and that such small countries had only to "import" machines from foreign countries, relying on an "international division of labour." It was a very high-handed theory. Such revisionist deviations were partly revealed even in internal affairs of the DPRK.

The Government held fast to the policy of constructing an independent national economy and developing an independent foreign trade policy on the basis of its economic policy. The Government bore out the correctness of its economic policy with a rapid development of socialist construction. In June 1964, when the problem of a regional economic co-operative organization was posed in the world, the Second Asia Economic Seminar was held in Pyongyang, which was participated in by 34 newly-emerging countries. In the seminar, the following Pyongyang Declaration was unanimously adopted.

"An independent national economy has nothing in common with a closed economy or an isolated economy. The construction of an independent national economy through self-reliance further promotes mutual support and co-operation among different countries. Only when an independent national economy is constructed, can international co-operative relations with other countries be promoted on a sound basis and can aid from other countries, if any, be effectively used." (translated from Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the CC of the WPK, dated Jun. 24, 1964)

The establishment of an independent foreign trade policy is also related to a sudden change in the internal and external situations in those periods.

Mounting military tension sparked by a series of events such as the Caribbean Crisis (October 1962), the Tonkin Gulf Incident (August 1964) and the coup d'etat of Pak Jung Hi (May 1961) threatened socialist construction in the DPRK. In order to defend the revolutionary gains and to accelerate socialist construction more vigorously, it was of paramount ugency for the DPRK to carry on the building of its economy and defences in parallel (as advanced by the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in March 1963). The First Seven-Year Plan was extended for three years (adopted by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966). It was clear that without a strong base for an independent national economy, this task of parallel development would not be attained.

Under these conditions, it was necessary for the personnel engaged in foreign trade to arm themselves with the Juche idea.

Having successfully accomplished the First Seven-Year Plan and emerging as a socialist industrial state, the DPRK set to the Six-Year Plan, of which the main task was to carry out the three technical revolutions from 1971. At the same time, the DPRK further promoted its economic relations with Third World countries and expanded foreign trade with capitalist states on a full scale.

In the situation in which the base for an independent national economy was reinforced and new economic sectors were being continuously started, it was necessary not only to rely on the socialist market but also to approach actiley to the capitalist market and to purchase materials and machines needed.

The Korean people carried out the Six-Year Plan in one year and four months ahead of schedule. During those years, the independent national economy was developed rapidly as 30 thousand machine tools were produced.

The DPRK is constructing an independent national economy, but it relies on foreign trade to a certain extent and its economic structure is little influenced by external factors: Even a period of economic dislocations after the oil crisis, the DPRK fulfilled the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and its industrial output marked a 18.4 per cent increase during the plan. During the period, the price of industrial manufactured goods were reduced 30 per cent (March 1974), the tax was completely abolished (April 1974) and a universal compulsory eleven-year education was introduced (September 1975).

From 1978 the DPRK started the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy. When this plan is accomplished, the production of each sector of the national economy will be doubled.

In 1979 the industrial output of the DPRK increased 115 per cent over 1978 and the grain production marked 9 million tons and the national income per capita reached 1920 dollars.

In the foreign trade sector, under the credit-first slogan, the DPRK is making efforts to increase export goods, to build 14,000-20,000 deadweight ton ships and to improve port facilities including these at Nampo. The total export marked a 1.3-fold advance over

(Continued on page 8)

At 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conf. in New Delhi

DPRK's Reunification Efforts Hailed by Foreign Leaders

Heads of foreign delegations and delegates voiced full support for the Korean people's cause of national reunification in their speeches at the New Delhi Non-Aligned Summit Conference held from Mar. 7 to 12.

Benin President Mathieu Kerekou said that only when the foreign troops are withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula is it possible to remove tensions, prevent dangerous provocations and for the courageous Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

An immediate stop must be put to the massive military exercises on the Korean Peninsula for the peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos noted that a tense situation has been created in Korea by the imperialists' military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is a challenge to the policy of peaceful reunification of Korea, he said.

He expressed full support and solidarity for the great leader President Kim Il Sung who is doing his utmost to build a genuinely prosperous Korea and for the Korean people in their just struggle.

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad emphatically supported the stand of the DPRK for reunifying the country peacefully without foreign interference in accordance with the north-south joint statement.

Seychellois President France Albert Rene pointed out that the imperialists who are resorting to the policy of "strength" are staging massive military exercises in all parts of the world including the Korean Peninsula for the purpose of bringing developing countries under their control for good. The developing countries should heighten vigilance against this, he said.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, denounced the aggressive acts of the United States, saying that it is rendering the situation in Korea strained by mobilizing huge armed forces.

Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka, voicing full support to the great leader President Kim Il Sung's policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their cause of national reunification.

Ugandan President A. Milton Obote said that Korea should be reunified in accordance with the three principles of national reunification laid down in the north-south joint statement. He expressed full support to the DPRK's just cause of peaceful reunification of the country.

As the first step for Korea's reunification the U.S. troops should be immediately withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula, he remarked.

Ali Nasser Mohamed, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Democratic Yemen, denounced the U.S. imperialists' provocations on the Korean Peninsula and reaffirmed support to the proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country.

He urged the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Lao President Souphanouvong manifested support to the DPRK's stand for the peaceful reunification of the country and demanded the U.S. troop pullout from south Korea.

Joao Bernardo Vieira, President of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, declared:

Guinea-Bissau supports the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Laurent Nzeyimana, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi, said that his country had all along supported the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea must be terminated, he said.

Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, stressed that Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully in accordance with the desire of the Korean people.

Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona hoped for an early reunification of Korea.

Mauritanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmed Ould Minnih said:

Mauritania hopes that Korea will be reunified without foreign interference in keeping with the desire of the Korean people.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe expressed deep apprehensions about the possibility of the rapidly increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula going over to an open conflict and denounced the outside forces' "two Koreas" plot.

The stand of Zimbabwe is that the massively deployed foreign troops should be immediately withdrawn from the southern half of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea, he said, and declared:

It is necessary to put into effect the proposal for founding a confederal republic which was well initiated by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for reunification.

Afghan Prime Minister Sultan Ali Keshtmand said:

The Government of Afghanistan has all along supported the proposal of the DPRK for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis without foreign interference.

This will be a constructive contribution to preserving peace and security and easing tensions in this region, he noted.

Liberian Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe said that Korea should be reunified on the three principles of national reunification laid down in the north-south joint statement.

Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira said:

It is due to the persistent and heinous moves of the hostile elements aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula that the desire of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country has not yet been realized.

The non-aligned movement should express full support and solidarity for the desire and unremitting efforts of the DPRK for national reunification, he stressed.

Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto Da Costa emphasized that the reunification of Korea should be achieved in accordance with the hope of the Korean people for the country's peaceful reunification.

Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham said that the non-aligned movement should consistently voice support to the realisation of the peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the DPRK's proposal.

Upper Volta Prime Minister Thomas Sankara said:

The non-aligned movement should render substantial support to the Korean people in their 30 odd year long struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country after making foreign troops withdraw from their land.

Botswana Foreign Minister A.M. Skgwe emphatically expressed support to the desire of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

Togolese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Akakpo-Ahianyo Anani Kuma said:

The Togolese Government fully supports the July 4 north-south joint statement calling for reunifying the country peacefully without alien interference on the three principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification.

It fully supports also the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, he stressed.

President of the Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party Pedro Grant, in reference to the strained situation caused by the U.S. imperialists in Korea, exposed and denounced their policy of aggression and war in all parts of the world.

Sharkawy, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, stressed:

We express solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Some 10,000 Pyongyangites gathered at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on Mar. 14 to denounce the U.S.-south Korea war games "Team Spirit '83".

Third World Leaders Hit U.S. War Drills, Support Korea's Reunion

Leaders of the Third World countries expressed their sharp criticism of the Americans, who are creating a grave situation on the Korean Peninsula, and voiced their support to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. and south Korea started large-scale joint military exercises dubbed "Team Spirit '83" on Feb. 1.

To cope with the U.S.-south Korea war games, the DPRK has been placed under a semi-war state since that day.

*** Desire Rakotoarijaona, Prime Minister of the Malagasy Government,** on Feb. 16 met Korean ambassador to Madagascar Kim In Ho.

Declaring that the Malagasy Government and people would always join in the struggle strongly opposing the new war provocation manoeuvres and "two Koreas" plot of the U.S., Japan and the south Korean puppets, he stressed: The struggle for Korean reunification is our common struggle.

*** Major Jean Baptiste Ouedraogo, President of the People's Salvation Council and Head of State of the Republic of Upper Volta** on Feb. 21 met Kim Ryong Yong, ambassador of the DPRK to Upper Volta, and said:

The Government and people of Upper Volta hoped for an early reunification of Korea in an independent and peaceful way without outside interference.

*** Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana,** met DPRK ambassador to his country Pak Ri Hyon.

Referring to the grave situation created in Korea, the Guyanan President declared: I fully support the self-defensive measure taken by the DPRK to cope with this and firmly believe that the Korean people will win in their just struggle.

He expressed the firm belief that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea would be realized in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state. (Feb. 25 KCNA dispatch)

*** Iranian President Seyed Ali Kha Menei** on Feb. 21 met Cho Gyu Il, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Iran, who presented his credentials to the Iranian President.

On the occasion, the Iranian President condemned the scheme to knock into shape a triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and south Korea and their new war provocation manoeuvres and stated that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was the national desire of the Korean people and, at the same time, a common hope of the Iranian people and the world's people.

He went to say:

Today the U.S. imperialists are viciously committing direct or indirect and aggressive manoeuvres against our two peoples. But, the just struggle of the peoples against the imperialist aggressors will surely be crowned with victory.

Expressing his hope that the desire of the Korean people to achieve the reunification of the country after driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea will be realized at an early date and the entire Korean people will live in a reunified land, he stressed: the Iranian Government and people will, in the future, too, actively support the struggle of the Government and people of the DPRK.

*** Ugandan Premier Otema Alimadi** met DPRK ambassador to his country Chang Dae Hi on Feb. 23 and said that the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance and recent military moves of the United States and south Korea posed a threat to peaceful reunification of Korea.

Stressing that invariable was the stand of Uganda on the question of Korean reunification, he stated that the Ugandan people would always extend political support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle.

*** Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso** met on Feb. 25 Korean ambassador to the Congo Kim Bong Gon and said:

It is an invariable stand of the Congolese Party and Government to extend unreserved support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification and the Congolese people will always stand firm on the side of the Korean people.

*** Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe** met on Feb. 25 Korean ambassador to his country Li Won Gu.

To support the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is a sacred duty of the Zimbabwean Government and people, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister stressed.

*** Nasser Mohamed, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,** on Feb. 28 met DPRK ambassador to his country Myong Chang Son and declared that the U.S. imperialists are the enemy not only of the Korean people but also of the people of Democratic Yemen. He said: The two peoples are friends fighting in the same trench against the common enemy.

He supported the stand and steps taken by the DPRK in face of the prevailing situation.

*** Andre Kolingba, Head of State of the Central African Republic,** on Mar. 2 met Li Man Sok, DPRK ambassador, who paid a farewell call on him.

He supported the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

*** Agatha Barbara, President of the Republic of Malta,** on Mar. 2 met DPRK ambassador to her country Kim Chi Sop.

Expressing the belief that the day will certainly come when the entire Korean people under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung will reunify their country and lead a happy life, the President stressed: Korea must be reunified at an early date, if peace is to be guaranteed in Asia.

*** Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of Equatorial Guinea,** met Korean ambassador to his country Li Jong Jong.

Saying that the Government of Equatorial Guinea expresses deep apprehensions for the situation prevailing in Korea these days, he stressed:

An end must be put to the foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea and a prompt stop to all military actions such as military exercises threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Korea.

Korea should be reunified peacefully without foreign interference by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, he said, and emphasized:

The Equatorial Guinean Government supports the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea toward national reunification. (Mar. 9 KCNA dispatch)

Speech of Upper Volta Premier

(Continued from Page 3)

Accordingly, we should wage a final battle together with our brothers dying every day as victims of racism, the disgrace to mankind at present.

At the same time, the liquidation of consequences of colonialism and racism necessitates the militant solidarity of all the oppressed countries.

Excellency Mr. President and great leader,

Upper Volta aspires after peace; it believes that the idea of peace can be realized only when the imperialists cease their impudent exploitation.

The situation is grave but never despairing.

It is a law that justice always triumphs in the world.

The Republic of Upper Volta and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should join their hands for fructuous cooperation.

We are convinced that active solidarity and the fraternal relations of amity and cooperation will further efflorese in the future.

Our victory in the common combat against imperialism depends on the solidarity of the front to be formed by our developing countries desirous of the well-being of the people in the struggle for consolidation of their national unity and against backwardness.

Situated in the Sudan-Sahelienne zone, the Republic of Upper Volta periodically suffers serious natural and climatic disasters caused by long drought and the consequences of these disasters are very serious for rural masses that constitute the great majority of the population.

Endowed by countries, our country depends on neighbouring countries in external exchanges. This is not a negligiable handicap in our efforts for development.

Under such conditions, it is not surprising that the economic disorder characterising the world today and harmful to the young Third World countries with favourable natural conditions greatly prevents the realisation of our economic objectives.

This is an example sufficiently illustrative of my words that agriculture is a problem of priority for our nation.

In fact, in this domain our primary objective is self-sufficiency in aliment.

Greater parts of area under cultivation are directed to the cultivation of grains and the culture for commercial occupation is one-fourth of the cultivable land.

Despite the efforts of the government for large exploitation within the framework of the village committees, agricultural activities proceed within the framework of families or a medium or small scale exploitation.

An acute situation has various reasons. First of all, they are systematic exportation of our population to neighboring countries by colonial powers for the exploitation for commercial culture needed to them.

As a result, the remaining population confines itself to a small family scale exploitation for survival.

Precipitation is insufficient and uneven.

In the final analysis, very inefficient is the material of agriculture adapted to our land.

Excellency,

Our goodwill visit to Pyongyang is, needless to say, to have contact with Korean realities and learn from the accomplishments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your wise direction in particular.

We hail your sagacity and rare clairvoyance. It is a source of inspiration for us, and this is an objective pursued by the people's salvation council for the happiness of the Upper Voltese people.

In conclusion, permit me to extend, on behalf of my delegation and myself, profound gratitude for the solicitude accorded us by you since our arrival.

We will convey this to the Upper Voltese people and report it to His Excellency Medicine-Commandant Ouedraogo Jean-Baptiste, president of the People's Salvation Council, and head of state of Upper Volta.

Mesdames and messieurs,

I propose a toast

To the long life, health and happiness of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President and great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the long life, health and happiness of His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the dear leader, to the continued progress and prosperity of Korea,

To the profound amity between Upper Volta and Korea, and to the promotion of peace and security in the world.

DPRK-Congo Joint Communique Issued; Clear-Cut Accord Reached on All Issues

A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of the Congo was made public in Pyongyang on Mar. 15.

The communique says:

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic Pepole's Republic of Korea, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President of the Repulbic, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from March 12 to 15, 1983.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso and his entourage were accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people.

This is a clear manifestation of the respect and feelings of fraternal friendship cherished by the Korean people for Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso and the Congolese people.

Talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Premier Li Jong Ok; Vice-Premier Kye Un Tae; Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs; Li Hwa Son, vice-director of a department of the International Section of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Jae Bong, vice minister of Foreign Affairs; and Kim Bong Gon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of the Congo.

Present on the Congolese side were Pierre Nze, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Camille Bonbou, Member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, Secretary General of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Party and political advisor to the President; Marius Mouambenga, Minister of Agriculture and Stock-Breeding; Albert Matoko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Basile Ikouvbe, diplomatic advisor to the President; Christian Gilbert Bembet, communications advisor to the President; Tsika Kabala, military advisor to the President; J. Raymond Loumbeka, director of the department in chage of the communist and socialist parties in external relations of the Congolese Party of Labor; and Barthelemy Dzambeya, director of the Asian, American and Oceanian department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the talks views were exchanged on the present international situation and on the problem of strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and problems of common concern.

The two sides reached a clear-cut consensus of views on the problems discussed.

The Congolese side expressed satisfaction with the fact that the Korean people have converted their country into an independent and powerful socialist state in a brief period by embodying the Juche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre.

The Congolese side blamed the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and their stooges, firmly supported the proposal for the founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and asked the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and the dismantling of all aggressive military bases in this region.

Informed of the fact that the triangular military alliance is being formed in Northeast Asia and the large-scale "Team Spirit 83" joint military rehearsal held by the imperialists and their stooges with south Korea as the main theatre, the Congolese side expressed indignation.

The Korean side expressed satisfaction with the fact that the Congolese people under the correct leadership of the Congolese Party of Labor headed by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso have achieved big successes in the struggle for the economic development of the country and the fulfilment of the first five-year plan (1982–1986).

The Korean side expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the liberation cause of the Southern African peoples and the just struggle of the Congolese people for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Studying the international situation, the two sides expressed deep apprehensions about the danger of a new war threatening mankind.

Both sides stressed that the source of war lies in the imperialists' intensified armed intervention and subversive activities and sabotage against the progressive countries and their suppression by force of the people fighting for liberation.

Today the danger of a new global war exists in Korea and the rest of Northeast Asia, Southern Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and various other parts of the world.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon all the peace-loving forces of the world to strengthen unity, staunchly fight against imperialism and the danger of new war and wage a more powerful peace movement than ever before.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with all the peoples of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America in the just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for world peace and security.

Both sides actively support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in the struggle to retake the occupied lands and restore the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to return home.

Both sides denounced Israel's aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon and strongly claimed an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the Central American and Caribbean peoples in the struggle against the imperialists' threat of aggression and intervention and for national independence and sovereignty.

In particular, both sides stressed that the delay of decolonization in Southern Africa poses a threat to peace in this region and the world.

Both sides condemn South African racist forces' barbarous acts of aggression against the frontline states, Mozambique and Angola in particular.

Both sides demand the abolition of the detestable South African troops from Namibia.

From this point of view, both sides recognized that it is entirely unjust to connect the question of Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of the internationalist forces of Cuba from Angola.

Analysing the results of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference held recently in New Delhi, the two sides considered it important to convene a South-South Summit Conference.

The convocation a South-South Summit Conference will be a way for non-aligned and developing countries to adopt concrete measures for strengthening South-South cooperation and promoting the establishment of a new international economic order.

In this joint communique, both sides expressed their firm determination to struggle against imperialism and for independence, and called upon the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the progressive forces of the world to firmly unite in a powerful struggle for the *chajusong* (independence) and equality of the world people.

Expressing satisfaction with the great success made by the offcial visit of Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President of the Republic, head of state and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, both sides noted with satisfaction that this would make an important contribution to the expansion and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and to the strengthening of solidarity of the Asian and African peoples.

On behalf of his delegation, Comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso heartily expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the sincere hospitality and welcome accorded the delegation during the stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

WPK Official's Attack on Triangular Military Alliance

Mr. Yun Gi Bok, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, made a speech at a Pyongyang mass meeting denouncing the "Team Spirit 83" war exercises of the U.S. and its stooges which was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on March 14.

He bitterly denounced the "Team Spirit 83" war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and Chon Du Hwan clique, which have now entered the second month, as a premeditated provocation to wreck peace and start a new war in Korea and an unpardonable criminal act endangering peace in Asia and the world.

The speaker said:

The U.S. imperialists chose terrains and targets similar to the northern half of our Republic and are staging full-dress offensive military operations such as air-dropping, landing, air-lifting and river-crossing operations.

They have chosen points of landing in those places of the eastern and western coasts of south Korea whose terrain is similar to the coastal cities of the northern half of the Republic and points of attacking exercise in the area near the Military Demarcation Line.

Such war exercises of the U.S. imperialists are those to be staged only when they intend to attack others. This tells that their military operations are aimed to start a war.

We cannot overlook that the powder-reeking utterance of the U.S. imperialist sabre-rattler and their ill-boding south Korean trips bear striking resemblance to goings-on on the eve of the outbreak of the June 25 war in 1950 when the bosses of the U.S. Defence Department repeatedly held war huddles to invade the northern half of the Republic and war-like servant Dulles flew into south Korea to finally- examine the preparations for war against the north on the 38th parallel.

Choosing Korea as an explosion point of war and watching for a chance, the U.S. imperialists are now staging the large-scale war rehearsal for the second month by sending huge armed forces up to the Military Demarcation Line. No one can say that this rehearsal would not go over tomorrow to a real war for invading the northern half of our Republic.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in Korea have reached a graver phase because of the scheme to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korean puppets, the speaker noted.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists have worked out a plan for a war of aggression on Korea, the Japanese reactionaries have already stretched thier tentacles of aggression deep into south Korea and the traitor Chon Du Hwan is feverishly crying for "unification through northward march" and "unification by destroying communism," comrade Yun Gi Bok said:

All the present developments in our country clearly show who seeks war and who wants peace truly in Korea and whether it is "threat of southward invasion" or threat of northward invasion that actually exists in our country.

The order of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Supreme Commander, proclaiming a semi-war state throughout the country in face of the grave situation now prevailing in our country is a legitimate self-defensive measure reflecting our people's firm will to decisively smash the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets and defend to the end the security of the country and the gains of the revolution.

We prize peace but are never afraid of war.

It is our unshakable stand to counter fire with fire and a total war with a total war.

If the U.S. imperialists persistently start a war of aggression in Korea, miscalculating our peace-loving stand and sincere efforts for peaceful reunification, our People's Army and entire people will turn out courageously to a decisive battle to annihilate the enemy to the last one.

(第三種郵物認可)

Significance of 7th Non-Aligned Summit

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last of a three-part article on the non-aligned movement.

The recent New Delhi Non-Aligned Summit Conference powerfully demonstrated the united might of the non-aligned movement, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time, and greatly helped toward maintaining the fundamental principles and intrinsic characteristics of this movement and strengthening and developing it.

Leaders of non-aligned countries gathered at New Delhi to spend a week searching for common ground at the Seventh Summit Conference of the non-aligned movement.

No other summit meeting brought together so many heads of state or delegations. The non-aligned movement has grown during the past two decades from a small group of states into a sprawling array of 101 member nations.

Immediate End to Nuclear Arms Race

It was one of the most important successes achieved by the New Delhi Summit that it discussed the question of opposing the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and defending world peace and security in face of the strained situation created in different parts of the world and took appropriate measures.

It called for a halt to the arms race, the holding of an international conference to ban the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons, and the attendance of top national leaders at the 38th United Nations General Assembly this fall to resolve urgent problems.

Non-aligned countries demanded the immediate prohibition of the use, or threat of use, of nuclear weapons by the nations posessing them.

The declaration, reached during a six-day summit, called for a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons and the speedy conclusion of a comprehensive treaty banning tests.

The declaration also said:

"Doctrines of strategic balance and deterrence, the concept of nuclear war, the accumulation of nuclear arms . . must be abandoned."

Non-aligned leaders also called for immediate efforts to conclude a treaty banning chemical weapons and to pursue conventional disarmament.

The delegates came out strongly for nuclear disarmament, which they called "an issue of human survival," and rejected the use of atomic weapons under any circumstances.

Their unanimous call for world peace and for a halt to the nuclear arms race was conducive to the promotion of the cause of the non-aligned movement.

Comprehensive Reform of Int'l Monetary System

Another important success of the New Delhi Summit was that it opened a new phase in the struggle for destroying the old international economic order and establishing a new fair one and in the expansion and development of South-South cooperation, in other words, many-sided cooperation and exchange among the non-aligned and developing countries.

It urged comprehensive reforms of the international monetary system and financial system which are out of date, inequitable and inadequate.

The final declaration called for more economic cooperation among member nations themselves.

The delegates called for a conference within the United Nations to launch global negotiations early next year on a new international economic order and restructuring the world monetary system.

The New Delhi Summit also discussed the regional political problems including the Middle East problem, the Palestinian and Middle East problems and the Central American problem and declared active support and encouragement to the regional peoples in their struggle against the aggression and intervention of the imperialists and their stooges and for the achievement of national liberation and defence of independence.

This reflects the unanimous resolution of the peoples of the non-aligned countries to accomplish the sacred common cause of anti-imperialism and independence with their concerted efforts.

The New Delhi Summit convened at a time when the situation within and without was complicated today due precautions against some elements which might cause split within the non-aligned movement and defended unity by overcoming them.

Its results attest to the validity of the policy advanced at the Joint Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held with President Kim Il Sung in the chair. The DPRK delegation made a contribution to the success of the conference by conducting energetic activities in accordance with the policy put forward by the joint meeting.

The New Delhi Summit owed its success to the sincere efforts bent by the delegates of many non-aligned countries in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation, proceeding from the common interests.

The leaders of a number of non-aligned countries attending the conference displayed the noble spirit of cooperation and solidarity giving priority to the common interests, thereby repulsing the imperialists' splitting and alienating manoeuvres and ensured the successful progress of the summit.

The course of the summit showed that the strength for unity is greater than that for the split of the non-alignment.

The success of the summit is a victory of the idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

The summit dealt a blow to the imperialists bent on degenerating the movement and demonstrated its noble idea and the invincible vitality of the idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

Korean Question Included

That the 7th Summit paid deep concern for the Korean problem and expressed warm support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, is an encouragement to the Korean people in the struggle for accomplishing their just cause. At the same time, this was a blow to the Seoul junta.

The south Korean military junta who seeks a permanent division of the country at the instigation of the U.S. left no stone unturned in their attempt to bar the debate of the Korean question at the conference. But, the conference paid due attention to it and expressed positive support to the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

In its final declaration the conference reaffirmed support to the Korean people in their efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles of national reunification laid down in the July 4 north-south joint statement and pursued the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea. This attests to the validity of the anti-reunification policy of the WPK and the DPRK Government.

At the summit conference the state and government leaders of many countries expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification, attacking the schemes of the U.S. and south Korea to start another war in Korea and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

The Korean people who enjoy unanimous support and encouragement from the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the world's peaceloving people will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

The DPRK will as ever actively struggle for the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement, firmly adhering to the principle and idea of this movement, and make all efforts to carry into practice the provisions of resolutions adopted at the New Delhi Summit Conference.

Congolese President

(From Page 1)

tem and cooperation among developing countries.

In a March 12 banquet speech, President Kim Il Sung explained the reason why he was absent from the largest summit meeting on record.

"I had hoped to attend the summit conference and meet and exchange views with you and leaders of many other countries and make joint efforts to realize the noble purpose and idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

"To our regret, however, this hope was not realized because of the critical situation created in our country by the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges," explained President Kim Il Sung to the Congolese counterpart. **(See page 2)**

The United States and south Korea are now staging joint military exercise "Team Spirit 83", the largest in a series, involving some 190,000 servicemen.

All the newest and most sophisticated strike planes such as F-16s and F-14s, together with two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers Enterprise and Midway, are participating in the aggressive exercise which is far from a "routine" or "defensive" exercise as claimed by the Americans.

The DPRK has been on a semi-war alert since "Team Spirit 83" began on Feb. 1.

At the banquet arranged by him to honour the Congolese guest, President Kim Il Sung stated the scheme by Washington to complete a 3-way military alliance and the on-going "Team Spirit 83" had brought the Korean situation "to a brink of war."

Noting that the New Delhi Summit Conference adopted effective measures in its declarations, the Korean leader said, "At the moment we deem it necessary for the non-aligned countries to exert all efforts to implement the resolutions, including those on the Korean question and the Southern African question adopted at the New Delhi Summit Conference."

The Congolese President stated that the general trend of our times are for struggles for the consolidation of political independence and economic liberation of the developing countries and for South-South cooperation.

"In their speeches at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference, many delegates unanimously condemned the present world economic order and stressed the need to take concrete actions for more effective South-South cooperation," the Congolese President told the Korean chief executive. **(See page 2)**

Touching upon a tense situation in Africa, he charged the South African racists with continuing occupying Namibia trying to keep the black people under the odious and abominable regime of exploitation and apartheid.

President Kim Il Sung and President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on March 12 exchanged their views on the present international situation and on the problems of developing bilateral relations and other problems of common concern on two occasions.

One was a tete-a-tete talk. The other was attended by many top officials of the two countries.

In their talks, "the two sides reached a clear-cut identity of views on the problems discussed," the joint communique said.

The joint communique also said, "the two sides stressed the source of war danger lies in the imperialists' intensified armed intervention and subversive actions," without mentioning the United States by name.

The Congolese side called for withdrawal of "all foreign troops" from south Korea and the dismantling military bases in that part of Asia.

The Korean side expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the South African people's and Congolese struggles for a complete liberation and unity of Africa.

On the Palestinian question, both sides supported the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle to recover the occupied land and restore legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to return home.

The two non-aligned countries denounced Israel's aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon and strongly demanded an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops.

They also demanded abolition of the detestable apartheid system and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Namibia.

"From this point of view, both sides recognized that it is entirely just not to connect the question of Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of the international forces of Cuba from Angola," stressed the communique.

On March 14, an agreement on cooperation in educational and agricultural fields between the governments of the DPRK and the PRC was signed in Pyongyang, and on the same day, a general accord on cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Congolese Party of Labor was signed.

Upper Voltese Prime Minister

(Continued from page 1)

lems of establishing a new international economic order and of achieving economic independence in non-aligned and developing countries, saying, "If the non-aligned developing countries intensify economic and technological cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs under the slogan of collective self-reliance, they will be able to build independent national economies and, furthermore, succeed in defeating the imperialists' manoeuvres to maintain the old international economic order."

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Thomas Sankara said in his banquet speech that he came to Korea "to acquaint himself with the Korean realities and learn from the accomplishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your wise direction in particular." **(See page 3)**

He continued:

"The industry of your country is prospering on a high level of development in the world.

"The agricultural revolution of your country is the basic of the rapid growth of agricultural production, because the peasants are benefited from the new methods of cultivation and irrigation.

"In your country the cultural benefits are not monopolized by a few elites to the detriment of the interests of the majority of the people."

"In other words," Mr. Thomas Sankara stressed, "a culture serving the people has been created in your country."

Calling the Korean question an important international issue, the Upper Voltese Prime Minister called for withdrawal of all foreign troops and military bases from south Korea.

On March 15, a general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the Republic of Upper Volta was signed.

The delegation left Pyongyang by plane on the afternoon of March 16, concluding the official good-will visit to Korea.

(Continued from page 5)

1978. This showed that the production base for the development of foreign trade was further strengthened.

The DPRK, which in the past exported only raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, now exports precision machine tools, chemical goods, cement, magnesia clinker, non-ferrous metals and various light industrial goods, thanks to its independent export structure. Furthermore it exports every year hundreds of tons of rice and other agricultural products as a grain exporting country.

The quality of export goods was improved and in a series of exhibitions held in Asia, Africa and the European countries in 1978, the DPRK won 18 gold medals. The DPRK's machine tools, magnesia clinker, velvet, ceramic ware and *ginseng* liquors are well known as international commodities. The DPRK Foreign Trade Bank today has transaction relations with 100-odd banks in the world. Its business marked a 36-fold increase in quantity over the initial period.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan, the economic power of the DPRK will be strengthened further and it is beyond doubt that its foreign trade, too, will be developed. **(To be continued)**

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